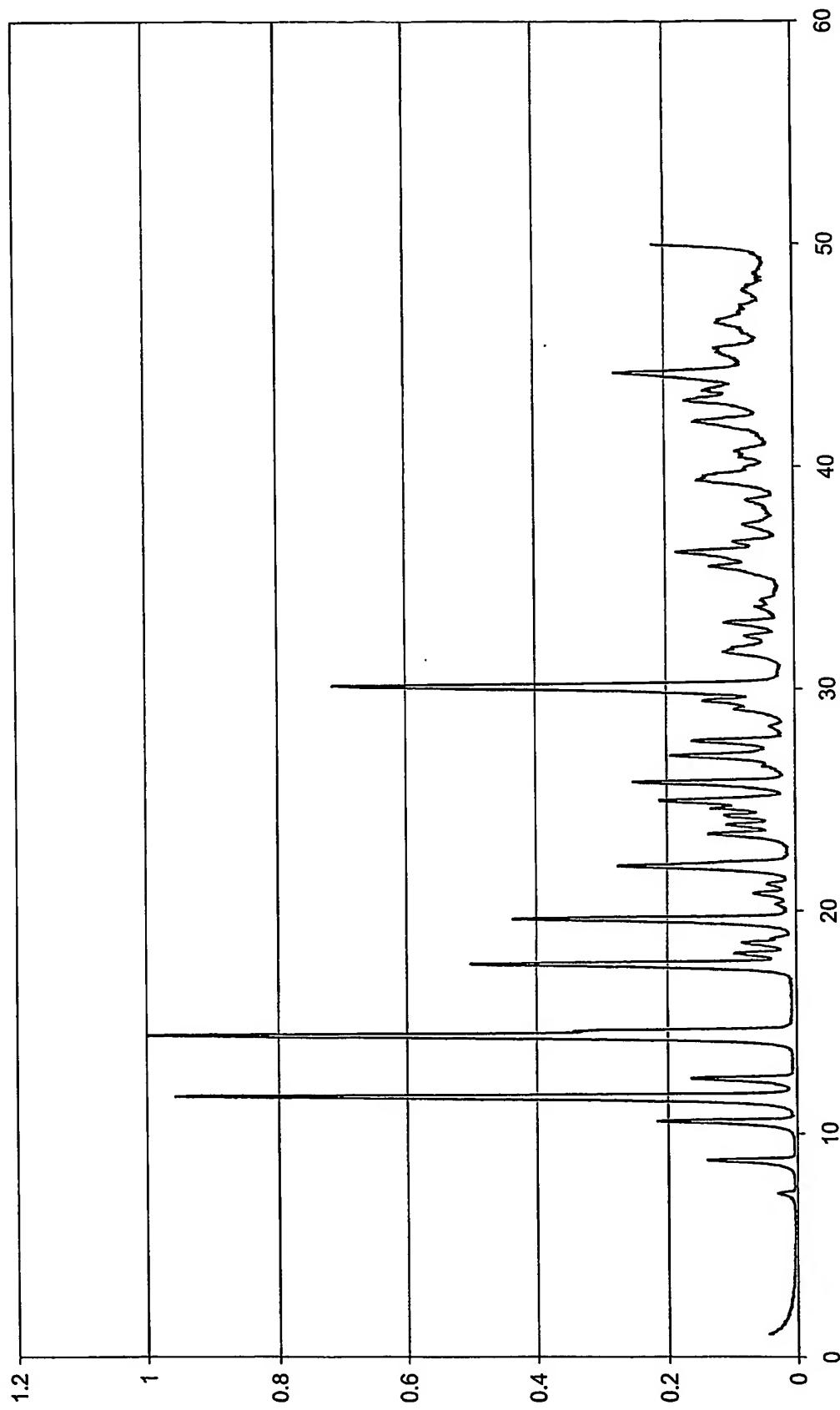


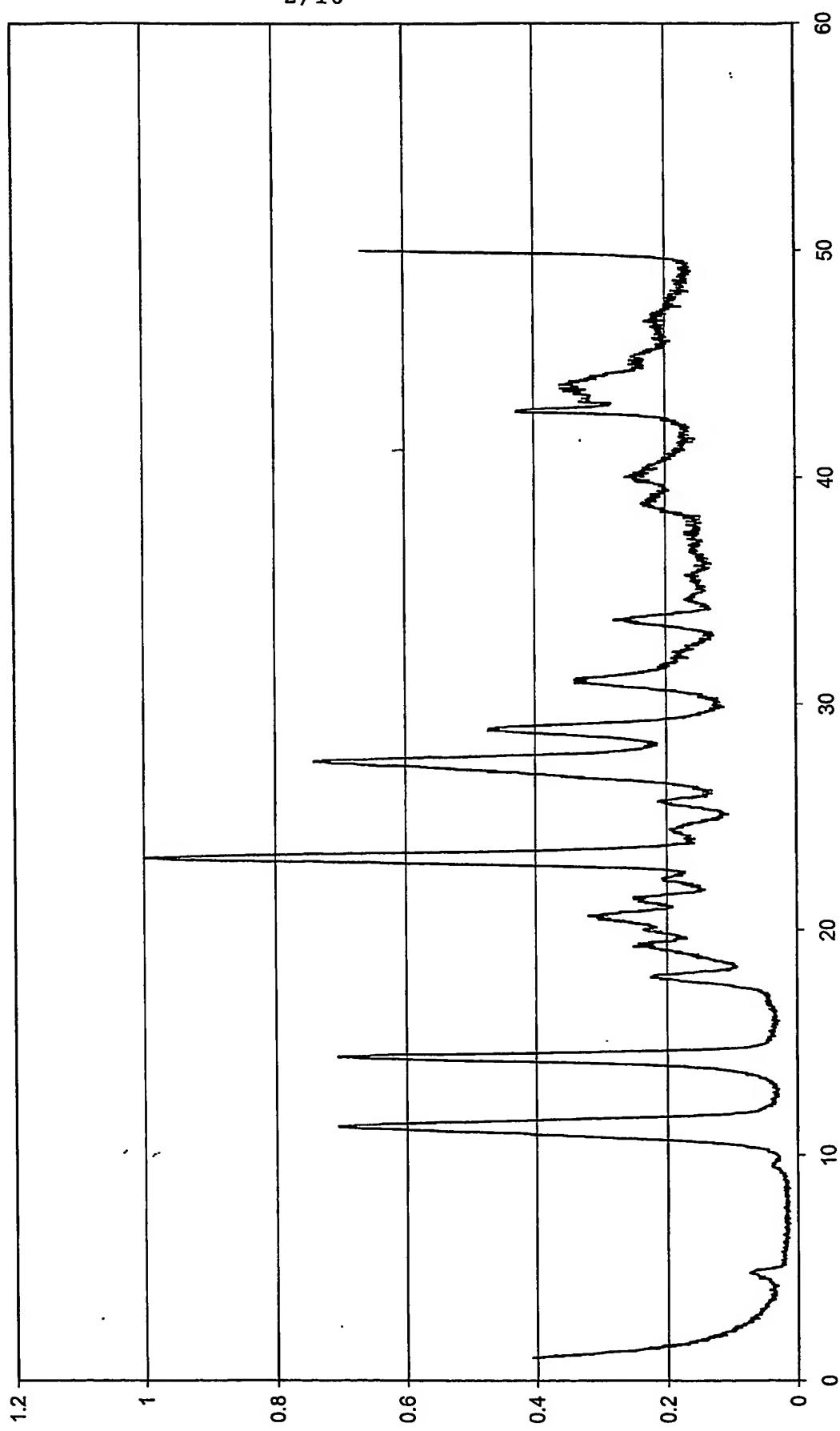
1/10

Fig. A: Anhydride I



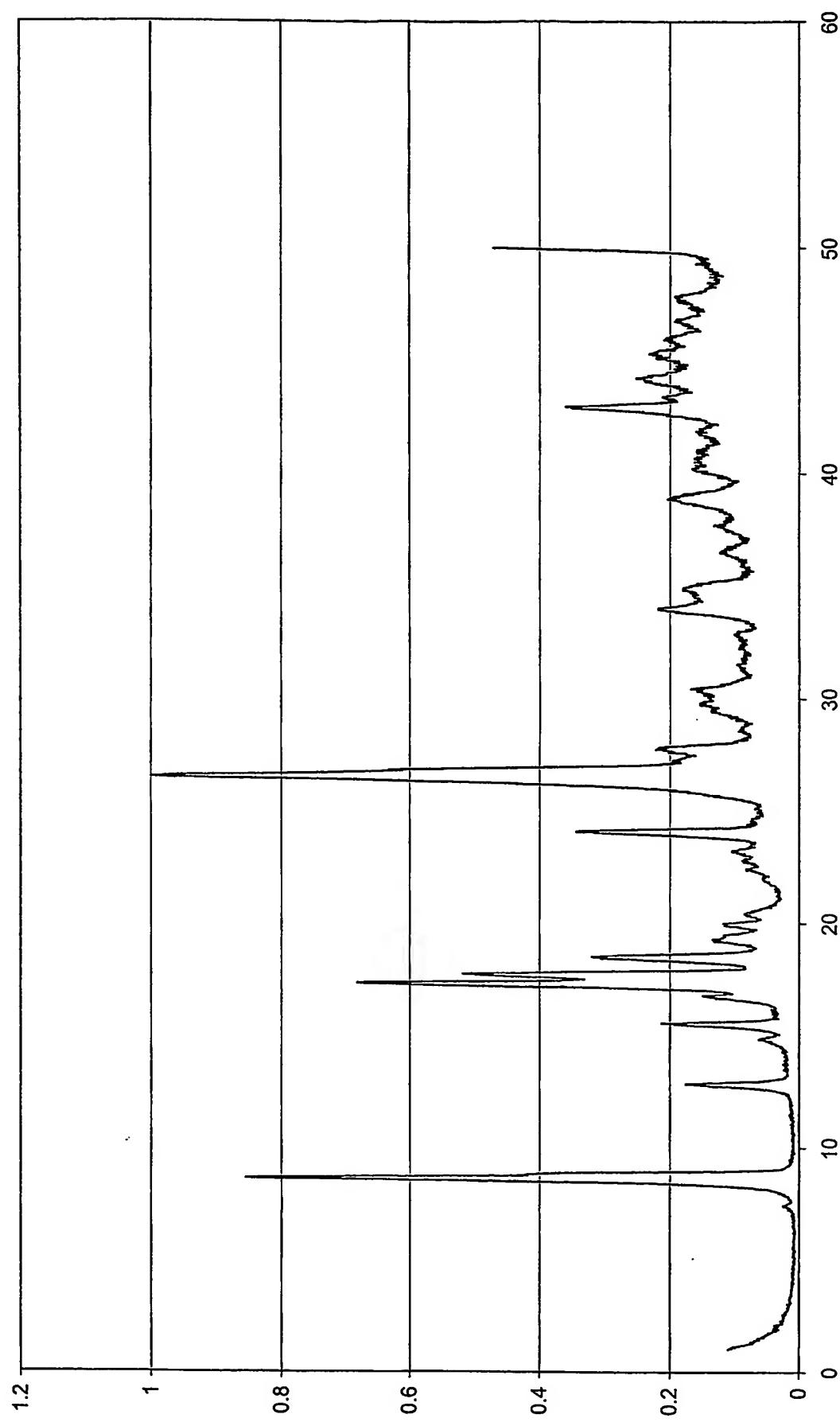
2/10

Fig. B: Anhydride II



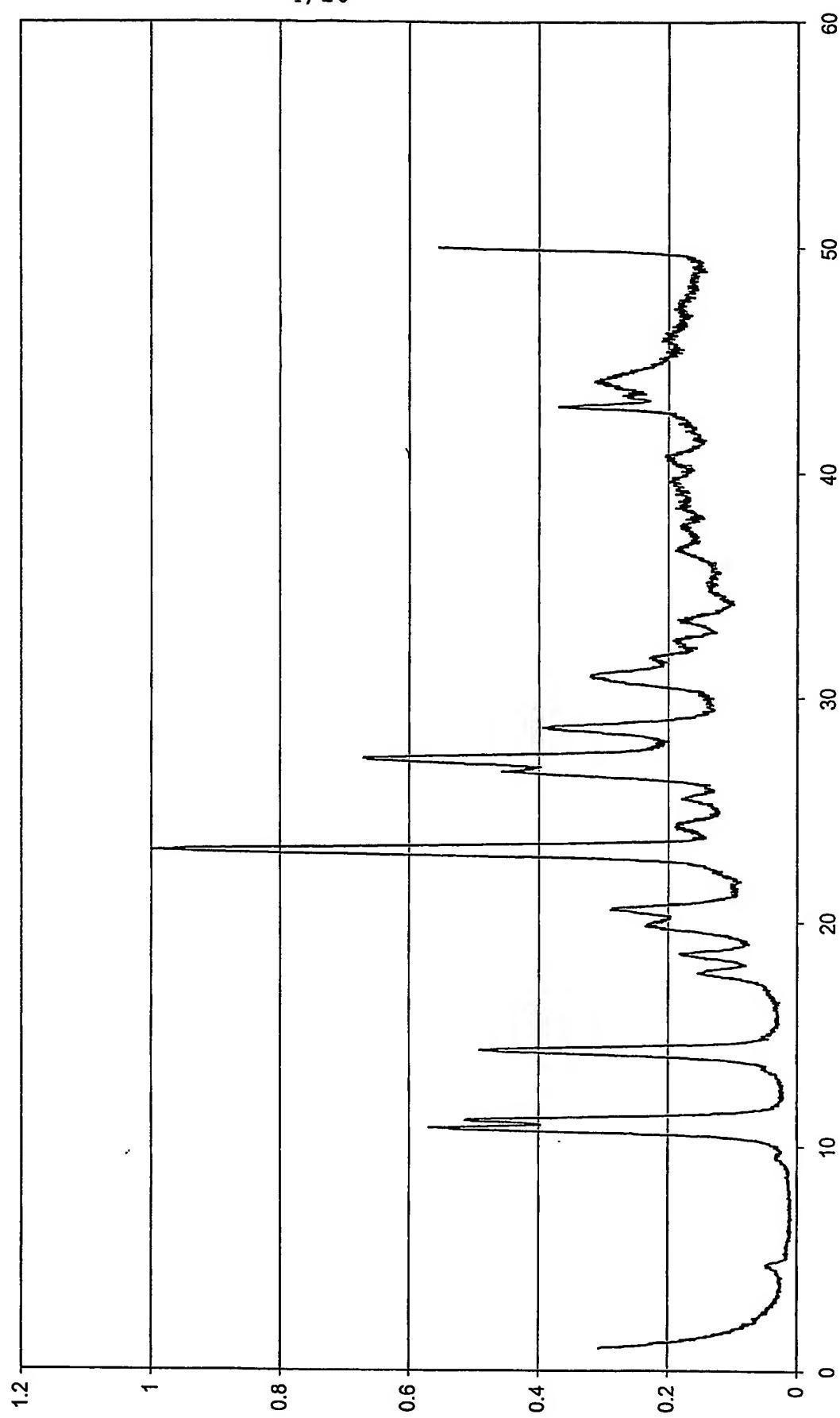
3/10

Fig. C: Anhydrite III



4/10

Fig. D: Monohydrate



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Fig. E: Dihydrate

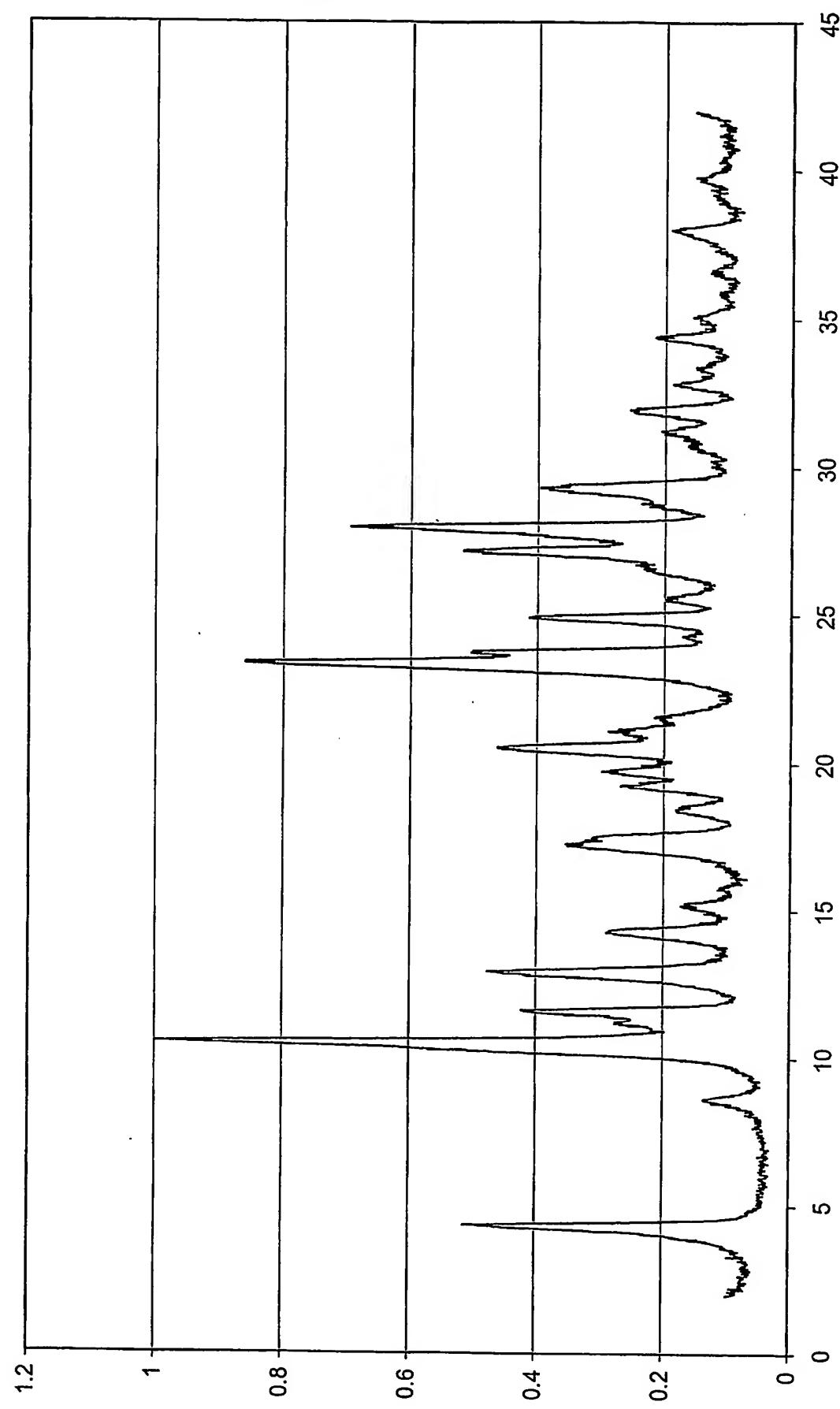


Fig. F: Tetrahydrate

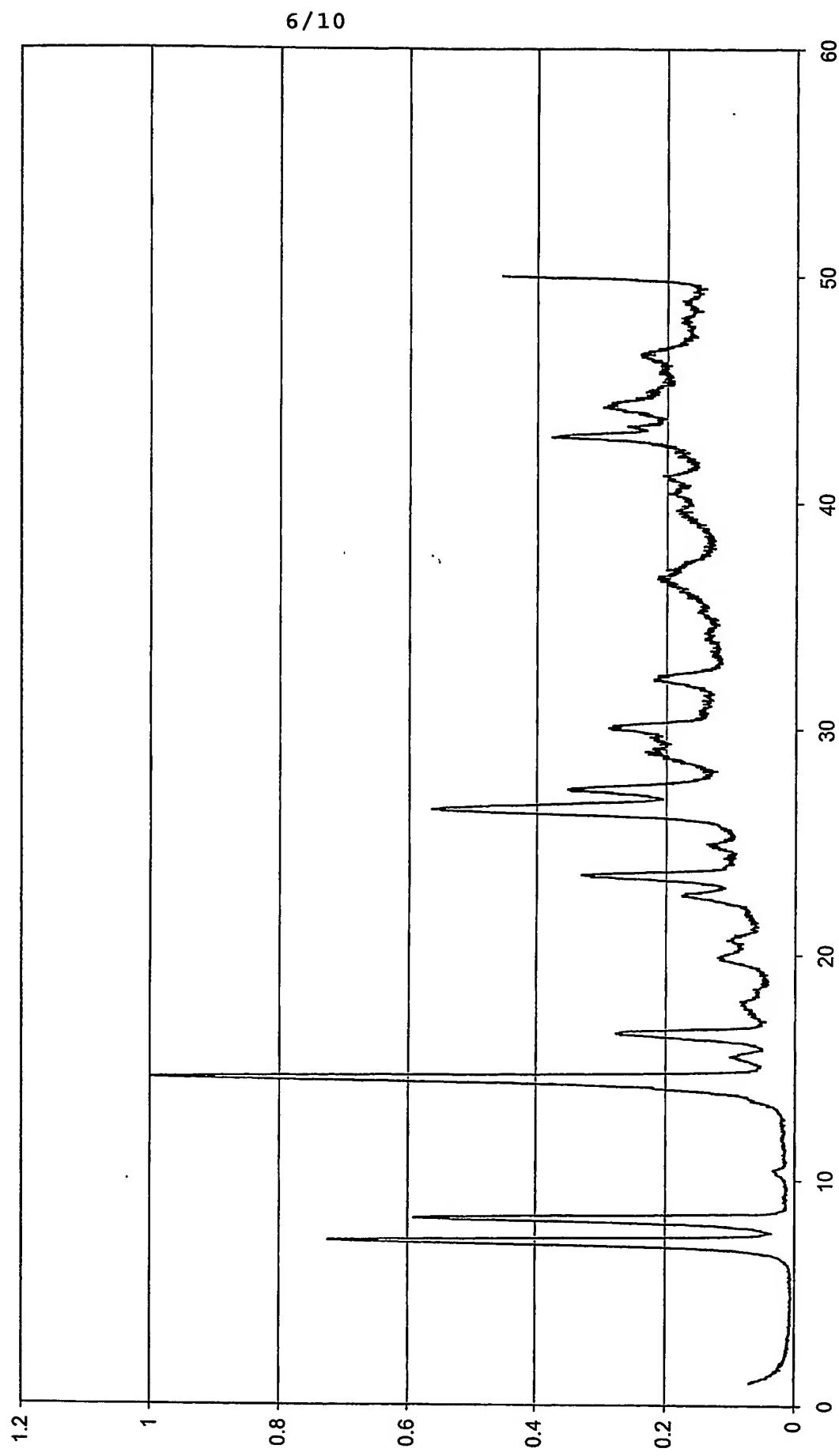
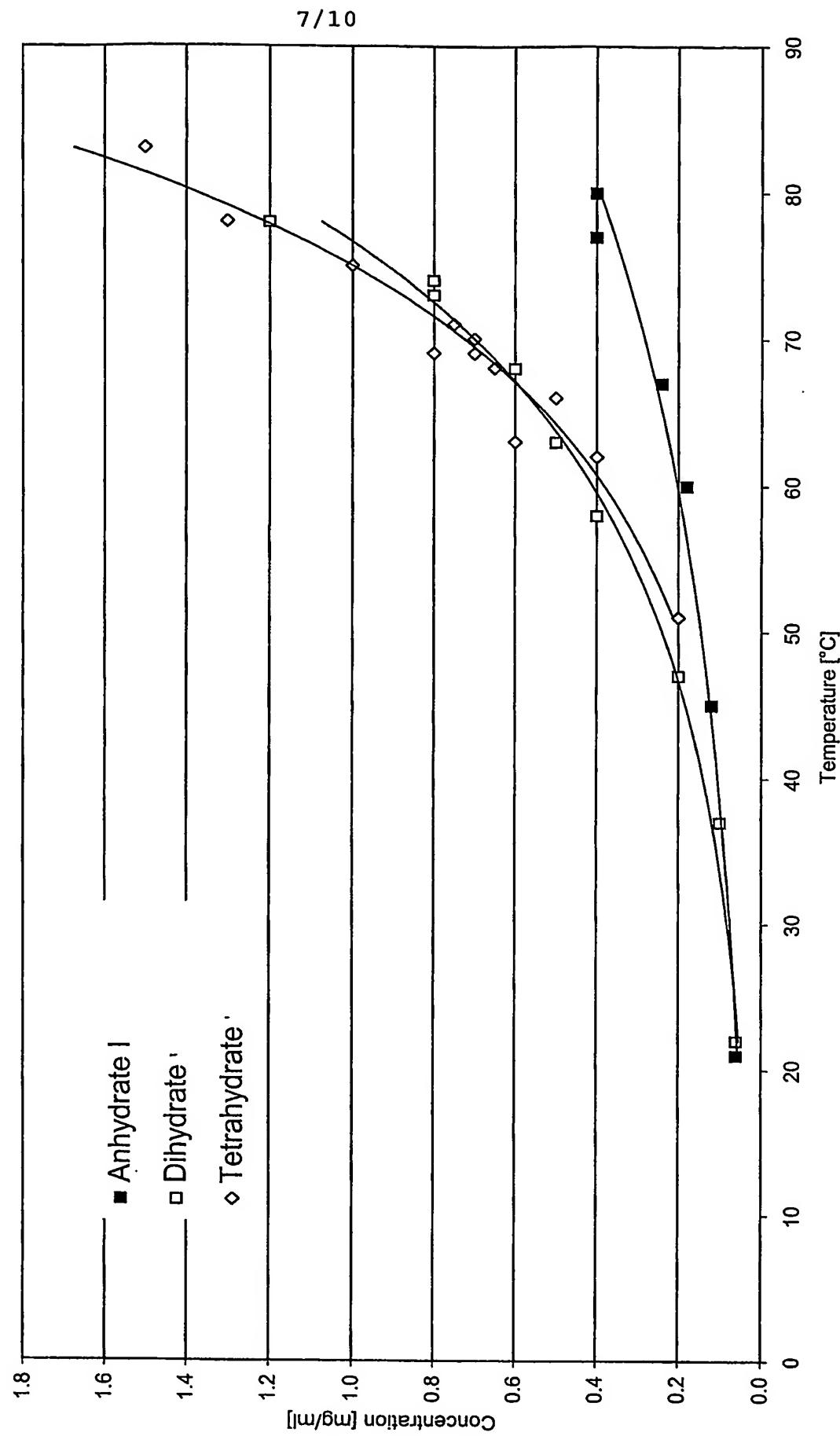
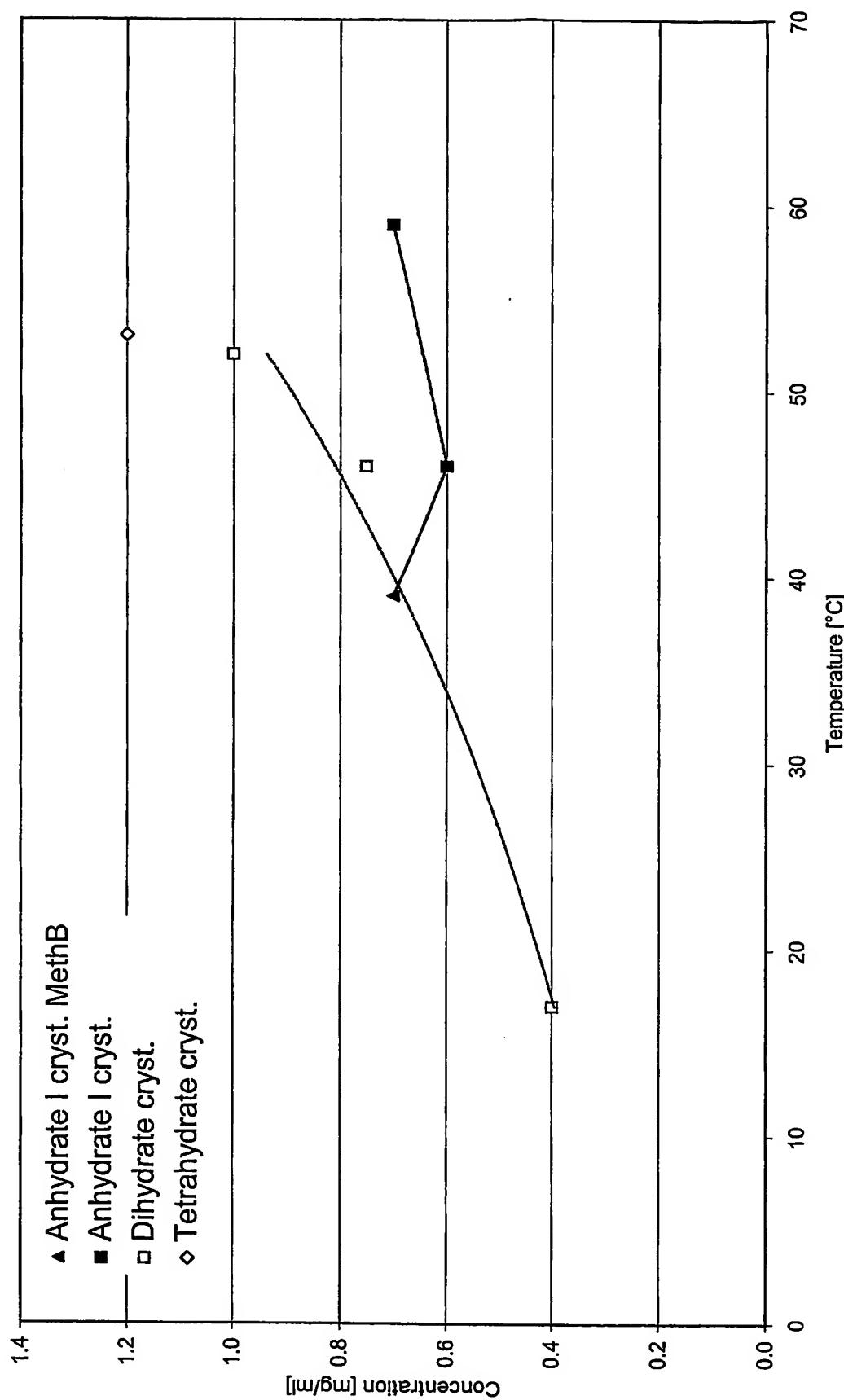


Fig. 1: Solubility lines of crystalline forms of Riboflavin



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Fig. 2: Supersaturation lines of crystalline forms of Riboflavin



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Fig. 3: DVS: Anhydrate II – Monohydrate – Dihydrate

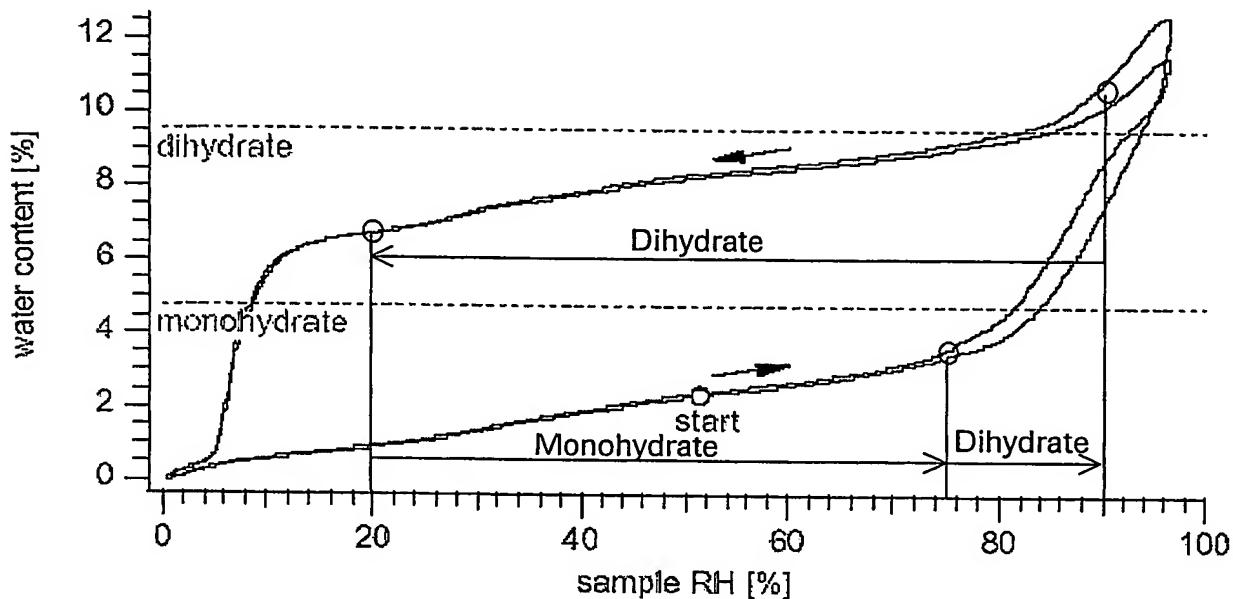
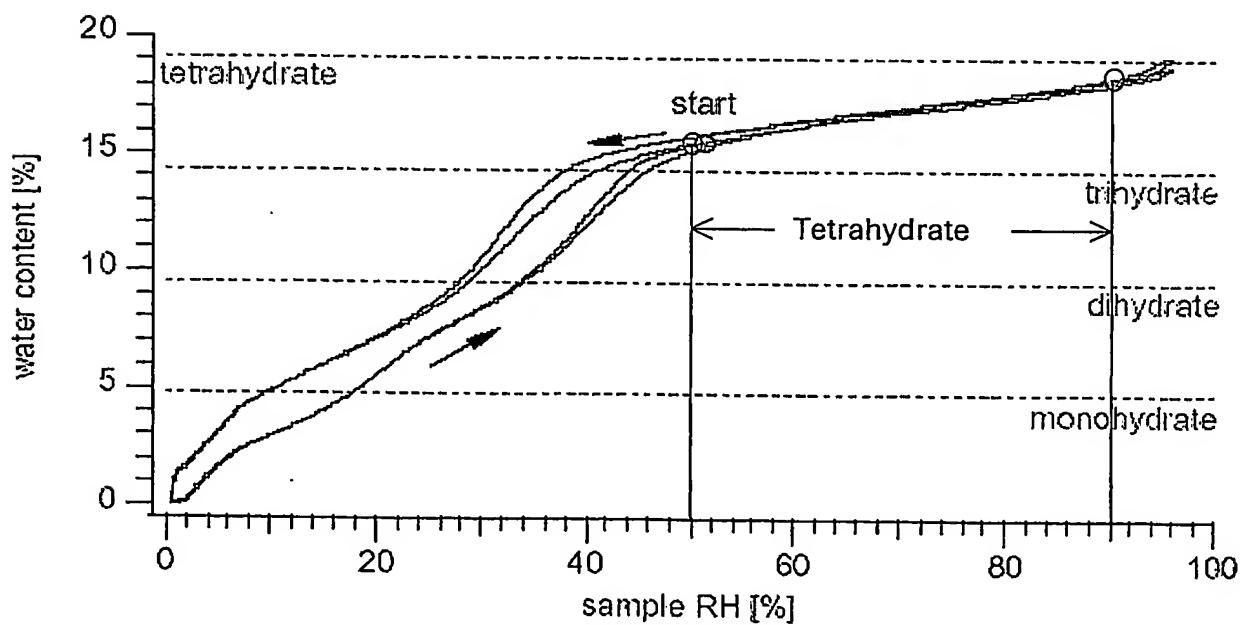


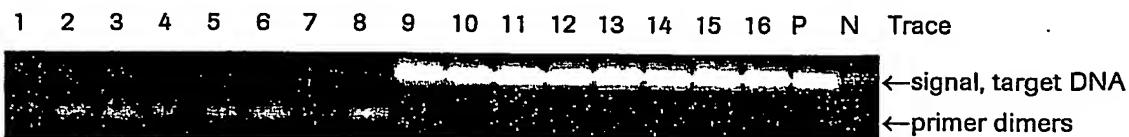
Fig. 4: DVS: Anhydrate III – Tetrahydrate



10/10

Fig. 5

Target DNA: 200 base pair of a production strain DNA amplified by 45 cycles.



Results of the amplification reaction with two primers.

Trace P: Positive control

Trace N: Negative control

Trace 6: Trace of the sample prepared in example 3. No DNA was amplified. The primer dimers were amplified during the reaction in the absence of target DNA.

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